The Blair County Whig.

Vol. XIV--Whole No. 784. *OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.* New Series--Vol. 1, No. 49.

By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1862.

Proclamation of the President.

The Slaves of Rebels Proclaimed Free.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted with the object practically, of restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be disturbed or suspended. That it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of practical measures tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued: that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and for ever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the Military and Naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States or parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall, on that day, be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections, wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An Act to make an additional Article of War," approved March 13th. 1862, and which is in the words and figures following;

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be observed as such:

"ARTICLE—. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces of their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due; and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violation of this article shall be dismissed from the service.

"Sec. 2nd.—*And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also, to the 9th and 10th section of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

"Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, and captured from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

"Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be given up or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid or comfort thereto."

No person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatsoever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the acts and sections above recited. And the Executive will, in due time, recommend that all citizens of the United States, who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall, upon the restoration of the constitutional relations between the United States and the people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed, be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this the 22nd day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Letter from "Occasional" to the "Press."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1862.

Are we approaching the end of the war? Is the rebellion to be speedily crushed? Is peace at hand? These are the questions that are now exciting every household in the loyal States, that disturb the dreams of the statesman, that revive the cupidity of the capitalist, and that enter into the calculations of the politician. If either of these classes could be assured that there was a certainty of the immediate ascendancy of the Government of the United States, how their visions would be confirmed, and their theories would be realized! The Union victories on the border of Pennsylvania have produced their natural consequences. The honest statesman feels that his confidence in the Government has not been misplaced; the trembling capitalist and financier congratulates himself that his loyalty is sure to be rewarded by a large premium, and the politician who has announced his heartfelt devotion to the Union, looks forward to a compensating majority in the coming elections. It is astonishing what an effect the mere rumor of victory produces among the masses of the American people. They catch at it with eagerness, and are so anxious to believe that our arms cannot fail that they give willing credence even to the sensation fabrications of the hour. They are indisposed to credit the tidings of defeat set forth before their eyes in the most accurate official despatches. But I regret to say that there is a large class in the free States who do not respond to the popular feeling. This class is composed of men who have argued themselves into the belief that this war, for the preservation of the Union, is an unjust war, because they have had no hand in the managing of it. One of their leaders said, the other day, that it was a job that belonged to the Democratic party, and that Mr. Lincoln's Administration could not settle it. They forget that they are chiefly responsible for the war, and, therefore, less qualified honorably to adjust it. They hold off, and quietly advise their followers not to enlist in the army, and, like wreckers upon a rock-bound coast, wait to see the old ship of the Union go to pieces, in order that they may prey upon the treasures that may be thrown upon its shores. These partisans have habitually declaimed against the imbecility, the incertitude, and the inconsistency of the Administration; and have a thousand times predicted, in the midst of their whispered expressions of sympathy for the common enemy, that Mr. Lincoln had neither the honesty nor the energy to close out the rebellion.—Well, the reverse has proved to be the fact. Mr. Lincoln's Administration is about to do the work. Call it weak, vacillating, or inconsistent, it has, at any rate, proved that it is equal to the crisis. The novelty of the rebellion, its atrocity, its perseverance, and its unexpected resources, would have startled, and might have terrified, the most powerful despotism in the world. It did not find Mr. Lincoln and his advisers prepared, and their errors and their shortcomings might undoubtedly have been charged against an Administration of which even Andrew Jackson himself was the chief. These facts will likely bring about a new demonstration of loyalty and devotion to the Government in certain quarters. Success is, after all, the great magician. When we have triumphed in this great struggle for the Union and the Constitution we shall be surprised to find how many who have resisted the prosecution of the war will prove that they were among the original supporters of the policy of the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

The Very Latest War News.

AFFAIRS ON FRIDAY.

BATTLE-FIELD, NEAR SHARPSBURG, September 19, 1862.

This morning opened again with heavy artillery firing, but the enemy made no reply. They had left during the night, crossing the Potomac near Harper's Ferry at some old iron works. It seems that all the other fords were well guarded, but this one being entirely unknown to the people along the lines, the wily enemy succeeded in escaping.

Another visit to the extended battle-field satisfies me that the enemy has not lost less than 15,000, and I believe that to be a low estimate. The wounded have nearly all been removed. I met one poor rebel lying under a tree, shot through the head. One of our men was bathing his head with water, and he gave him some to drink. To a question, whether he wanted more, he replied, yes. He gave his name as Peter Baker, from Alabama.

The rebels must have lost at least 15,000 men from their ranks during their raid into Maryland, while on the other hand they have gained but few recruits.

Our forces captured another batch of prisoners this morning who had been left behind.

While the rebels were acting under a flag of truce yesterday, they stripped the dead Union soldiers of nearly all their clothes, and they seemed particularly anxious to get shoes, as our dead men were invariably found to be shoeless. The wants of their army must be great.

Five o'clock P. M. I have just ascertained that the rebels crossed the Potomac at Sharpsburg early this morning, and that Gen. McClellan was close upon their heels. I trust he will give them another good thrashing.

AFFAIRS ON SATURDAY.

HAGERSTOWN, Sept. 20, 1862.

The rebels have been driven from Maryland with a loss of killed, wounded and deserters of not less than 30,000 men.

Gen. McClellan established his headquarters this morning at Williamsport, Md., and Jackson and his army has made the most miraculous escape from annihilation.

Our forces are still pursuing him, but his ragged and barefooted rascals are good at running. His army is now perfectly demoralized, and if our Generals do not rest too long, he can never recruit his broken forces. Great disappointment is felt, however, at his escape, but we must not expect too much from one battle.

Hagerstown, Sept. 21.

The town is comparatively quiet this morning. Full confidence in the strength of the Union army seems to make every one cheerful, and your State Militia is now rapidly marching to the State line near Greencastle, from which they will be shipped in a few days, to their respective homes.

A deep gloom was cast all over Pennsylvania last evening, owing to the announcement that Col. Prevost's Corn Exchange Regiment had met with a most terrible disaster.

This regiment is one of the new levies; composed of the very best material, and is commanded by the brave and gallant Col. Prevost.

The division, Gen. Potters, was ordered to cross the Potomac to Dam No. 4, but before the attempt was made to cross, our forces threw a number of shells across the river. They received no reply, however, and believing that no rebels were near, attempted to cross. They had scarcely, however, got to the edge of the river, when the rebels appeared on a high bank with artillery and musketry, and slaughtered our forces in their defenseless position.

The report goes that over one half of the brave Pennsylvanians were either killed or wounded.

SELECT TALE.

Home Comforts;

Or, Going to Uncle John's.

"Where are you going, George," asked Mrs. Wilson, as her husband arose from the supper table and took his hat.

"O—I'm going out," was the careless response,

"But where?"

"What odds does that make, Emma? I shall be back at my usual time."

The young wife hesitated, and a quick flush overspread her face. She seemed to have made up her mind to speak plainly on a subject which had lain uneasily upon her heart for some time, and she could not let the opportunity pass. It required an effort, but she persevered.

"Let me tell you what odds it makes to me,"—she said in a kind, tremulous tone. "If I cannot have your company here at home, I should at least feel much better if I knew where you were."

"But you know that I am safe, Emma, and what more can you ask?"

"I do not know that you are safe, George. I know nothing about you when you are away."

"Pooh. Would you have it that I am not capable of taking care of myself?"

"You put a wrong construction upon my words, George. Love is always anxious when its dearest object is away. If I did not love you as I do, I might not be thus uneasy. When you are at your place of business I never feel thus, because I know I can seek and find you at any moment; but when you are absent these long evenings, I go to wondering where you are. Then I begin to feel lonesome; and so one thought follows another, until I am troubled and uneasy. O—if you would stay with me a portion of your evenings!"

"Aha—I thought that was what you was aiming at," said George, with a playful shake of the head. "You would have me *here evenings!*"

"Well—can you wonder at it?" returned Emma. "I used to be very happy when you came to spend an evening with me before we were married, and I know I should be very happy in your society now."

"Ah," said George with a smile, "those were business meetings. We were arranging then for the future."

"And why not continue so to do, my husband! I am sure we could be as happy as ever. If you remember, one of our plans was to make a home."

"And havn't we got one, Emma?"

"We have a place in which to live," answered the wife, somewhat evasively.

"And it is our home," pursued George. "And," he added, with a sort of confident flourish, "home is the wife's peculiar province. She has charge of it, and all her work is there; while the duties of the husband call him to other scenes."

"Aye—I admit that, so far as certain duties are concerned," replied Emma.—"But you remember that we both need relaxation from labor; we need time for social and mental improvement and enjoyment, and what season have we for this save our evenings! Why should this not be my home, evenings, as well as in daytime and in the night?"

"Well—isn't it?" asked George.

"How can it be, if you are not here? What makes a home for children, if it be not the abode of the parents? What home can a husband have where there is no wife? And what real comfort can a wife enjoy where there is no husband? You do not realize how lonesome I am alone here during these long evenings. They are the very seasons when I am at leisure to enjoy mine, if it is worth enjoying. They are the seasons when the happiest hours of home life might be passed. Come—will you not spend a few of your evenings with me?"

"You see enough of me as it is," said the husband lightly.

"Allow me to be the judge of that, George. You would be very lonesome here all alone."

"Not if it were my place of business, as it is yours," returned the young man.—"You are used to staying here. All wives belong at home."

"Just remember, my husband, that previous to our marriage I had pleasant company all the time. Of course I remained at home much of my time; but I had a father and a mother there, and our evenings were happily spent. Finally, I gave up all for you. I left the old home, and sought a home with my husband. And now, have I not a right to expect some of your companionship? How would you like to have me away every evening while you were obliged to remain here alone?"

"Why—I should like it well enough."

"Ah, but you would not be willing to try it."

"Yes I would," said George, at a venture.

"Will you remain here every evening next week, and let me spend them among my female friends?"

"Certainly I will; and I assure you that I shall not be so lonesome as you imagine."

With this the husband went out, and was soon among his friends. He was a steady, industrious man, and loved his wife truly; but like thousands of others, he had contracted a habit of spending his evenings abroad, and thought it no harm. His only practical idea of a home seemed to be that it was a place that his wife took care of, and where he would eat, drink and sleep, as he could pay for it. In short, he treated it as a sort of private boarding house, of which his wife was landlady; and if he paid all the bills he considered his duty done. His wife had frequently asked him to stay at home with her, but she had never ventured upon any argument before, and he had no conception of how much she missed him. She always seemed happy when he came home, and he supposed she could always be so.

Monday evening came and George Wilson remained true to his promise. His wife got on her bonnet and shawl and he said he would remain and "keep house."

"What will you do while I am gone?" Emma asked.

"O—I shall read, and sing, and enjoy myself generally."

"Very well. I shall be back in good season."

The wife went out and the husband was left alone. He had an interesting book and began to read it. He read till eight o'clock, and then he began to yawn, and refer frequently to the dial. The book did not interest him as usual. Ever and anon he would come to a passage which he knew would please his wife, and instinctively he turned as though he would read it aloud; but there was no wife to hear it. At half past eight he arose from his chair and began to pace the floor and whistle. Then he went out and got his flute, and performed some of his favorite airs. After this he got a pack of cards, and played a game of "High, Low, Jack," with an imaginary. Then he walked the floor and whistled again. Finally the clock struck nine, and his wife returned.

"Well George, I am back in good season. How have you enjoyed yourself?"

"Capitally," returned the husband. I hope you have had a good time."

"O, splendid. I had no idea how much enjoyment there was away from home.—Home is a dull place after all. Isn't it."

"Why—no—I can't say that it is," returned George. "I rather like it."

"I'm glad of that," retorted Emma, "for we shall both enjoy ourselves now. You shall have a little comfortable week of it."

George winced some at this, but he kept his countenance and determined to stand it out.

On the next evening Emma prepared to go away again.

"I shall be back in good season," said she.

"Where are you going," her husband asked.

"O, I can't tell exactly. I may go to several places."

So George Wilson was left alone again, and he tried to amuse himself as before; but he found it hard work. Ever and anon he would cast his eye upon that empty chair, and the thought would come: "How pleasant it would be if she were here." The clock finally struck nine, and he began to listen for the step of his wife. Half an hour more slipped by and he became very nervous and uneasy.

"I declare," he muttered to himself after he had listened for sometime in vain. "This is too bad. She ought not to stay out so late!"

But he happened to remember that he often remained away much longer than that, so he concluded that he must make the best of it.

At fifteen minutes of ten Emma came.

"A little late, ain't I?" said she, looking up at the clock. "But I fell in with some old friends, and we made a time of it. Have you enjoyed yourself?"

"First rate," returned George bravely. "I think home is a great place."

"Especially when one can have it all to himself," added the wife with a sidelong glance at her husband.

But he made no reply.

On the next evening Emma prepared to go out as before; this time she kissed her husband ere she went, and seemed to hesitate some.

"Where did you think of going?" George asked in an undertone.

"I may drop in to see Uncle John," replied Emma. "However you won't be uneasy. You'll know I'm safe."

"O—certainly."

When the husband was left to his own reflections, he began to ponder seriously upon the subject thus presented for consideration. He could not read—he could not play—he could not enjoy himself in any way, while the chair was empty. In short, he found that home had no real comfort without his wife. The one thing needed to make his home happy was not present.

"I declare," said he to himself, "I did not think it would be so lonesome. And can it be that she feels as I do, when she is here all alone? It must be so," he pursued thoughtfully. "It is just as she says. Before we were married, she was very happy in her childhood's home. Her parents loved her, and her brothers and sisters loved her, and they did all they could to make her comfortable."

After this he walked up and down the room several times, and then stopped again and communed with himself.

"I can't stand this. I should die in a week. If Emma were only here, I think I could amuse myself very well. How lonesome and dreary it is. And only eight o'clock, I declare—I've a mind to walk down by Uncle John's and see if she's there. It would be a relief to see her face. I won't go in. She shant know that I hold out so faintly."

George Wilson took another turn across the room, glanced once more at the clock and then took his hat and went out. He locked the door after him, and bent his steps towards Uncle John's. It was a beautiful moonlight night, and the air was keen and bracing. He was walking alone, with his eyes bent down upon the sidewalk, when he heard a light step approaching him. He looked up, and—he could not be mistaken—it was his wife. His first impulse was to avoid her, but she had recognized him.

"George," she said, in surprise, "is that you?"

"It is," was the response.

"And you did not pass your evening at home?"

"This is the first time I have been out, Emma, upon my word, even now I have not been absent from home ten minutes. I merely turned out to take the fresh air. But where are you going?"

"I'm going home George. Will you go with me?"

"Certainly," replied the husband. She took his arm, and they walked home in silence. When Emma had taken off her things she sat down in her rocking chair, and gazed up at the clock.

"You came home early to-night," remarked George. The young wife looked up into her husbands's face, and, with an expression half tearful, she answered:

"I will confess the truth, George, I have given up the experiment. I managed to stand it last evening, but I could not bear it through to-night. When I thought of you here all alone, I wanted to be with you. It didn't seem right. I have not enjoyed myself at all. I have no home but this."

"Say you so," cried George, moving his seat to the side of his wife, and taking one of her hands. "Then let me make my confession. I have not stood it a whit better. When I left home this evening, I could bear it no longer. I found that this was no home for me as long as my sweet wife was absent. I thought I would walk down by Uncle John's, and see your face if possible. I had gazed upon your empty chair till my heart ached.

COMING THE SPREAD EAGLE.—When the bill for the protection of the bald eagle, commonly called the American eagle, came up in the House of Representatives on its reading on Monday, Mr. Severence, the author of the bill, arose in its defence, and addressed the house as follows:—"Mr. Speaker, I have only to say, that any man who will in any way injure or take away the life of our national bird, is mean enough to carry rotten sardines in the same pocket with musty fine-cut tobacco, and pass the same around on the ace of spades at the communion table; or would empty the canteen of a rebel prisoner, and sit upon it and whistle a Confederate air through the keyhole of Washington's tomb." The bill of course passed unanimously.

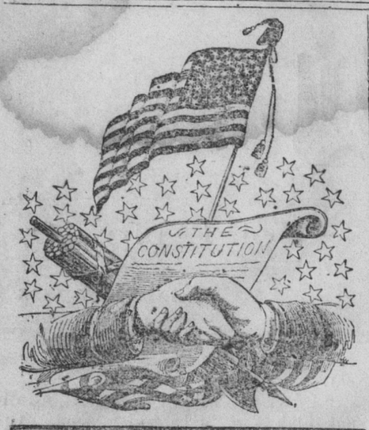
A SOULLESS MAN.—An Iowa orator, wishing to describe his opponent as a soulless man, said.—"I have heard that some persons hold the opinion that, just at the precise moment after one human being dies, another is born, and the soul enters and animates the new-born babe. Now I have made particular and extensive inquiries concerning my opponent *thar*, and I find that some hours before he drew breath, nobody died. Fellow citizens, I will now leave you to draw the inference.

☞ "My gracious," said Ike, "if some fairy would give me wings, wouldn't I go round among the planets, though; I'd go to Mars, and Venus, and Jupiter, and all the rest of them."

"And Satan," said Mrs. Partington, striking in; "and I'm afraid you will go there whether you have wings or not."

Ike whistled and turned the subject to an orange the old lady had.

☞ A comedian on being asked why he played the fool, replied, "for the same reason that you do—out of want. You do it for want of wit, and I do it for want of money."



THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, 1862.

THE SITUATION.— Transportation for over ten thousand of the Pennsylvania militia, returned home, has already been furnished. Fifteen regiments arrive daily and are immediately transported over the different railroads to their several places of destination.

There has been no official information from the army. Civilians arrive by every train from Harper's Ferry and Williamsport. They all confirm the news that no forward movement has yet been made by our forces. The Rebels can be distinctly seen on the opposite side of the river at Williamsport and at Falling Waters.—Gen. Lee's headquarters are at the latter place.

The Proclamation.

Thank God! The one brave, needed, emphatic word has been spoken at last! Long expected and long coming, it is all the more welcome, now that it *has* come. How soul-cheering that word "*free*" looks, in the President's Proclamation, to be found on our first page, "That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward and forever *free*!

It is for this that every earnest man in the land has been listening; and now that it has been spoken by the only voice that could give it potentiality, we not only rejoice at the realization of our hopes and the answer to our prayers, but we feel that it has marked a new era in the history of our nation and of the world. The men whose names are appended to the proclamation have signed the most important document in the world's history. Magna Charta is as nothing to it. It is, in fact, a new Magna Charta, before the light of which the other must pale its inaffectual fires.

Many have watched long and wearily for this decisive paper; others have grown despondent, fearing it would never come; while others, still, had abandoned all hope and settled into the conviction that it would never come. But, although the patience of all has been sorely tried, the President has adhered strictly to the line of policy publicly marked out for himself. On the 25th of July, he issued his proclamation preparatory to carrying into effect the Confiscation act. In that proclamation he gave the rebels sixty days' grace in which to return to their allegiance. The sixty days expired on the 22 of September, and, promptly to the hour, he issues this new proclamation giving full force and effect to the Confiscation Act, and directing all civil officers, and all officers of the army and navy to carry all its provisions fully into effect.

The result of this order is to give *immediate* freedom to all slaves who have come or may hereafter come within the lines of our army, or who may, now or hereafter come under the control of the government, of the United States. This is virtually an invitation to all slaves in the Rebel States to come within our lines and be *immediately* free. That thousands and tens of thousands will avail themselves of this grand invitation there can be no doubt.—Heaven be praised! There is to be no more manhunting—no more returning of men to bondage.

But, while the President thus offers immediate emancipation to all who can hear and heed his voice, he announces that on the first of January next he will proclaim unconditional emancipation to every slave in every rebel state. We would much sooner not wait so long for what, as it seems to us, might as well have been done at once; but we can afford to wait, and the President, doubtless, has good reasons for the delay. "Ye wheels of time, move swiftly on!" The glad day of the new year will soon be here, and millions of grateful souls will welcome its coming as the dawn of the year of Jubilee. On that day, the Liberty Bell will ring out its sweet tones upon the air—"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof!" Happy day! Happy the nation to whom it is given to establish it!

We cannot now give utterance to all that we feel upon this subject. It is sufficient to add that we are rejoiced at the opportunity of chronicling this Proclamation. We thank the President most heartily for issuing it, and we thank God that we have lived to see it. A grateful people will stand by the President firmly in executing it, and all the more gladly that *now* they see the way clear to the final and utter extinction of the rebellion.

The Election.

It is well to admonish our readers that the time for electing their Representatives in Congress, as well as their State and County officers, is now approaching with rapid Strides. That they should have overlooked it amidst the din of arms, and while the whole country is on tip-toe and straining its eyes eagerly in the direction of the Potomac, where so many of our sons and brethren are now grappling in deadly conflict with a ferocious and powerful enemy, is not, perhaps, to be wondered at. And yet there never was a time in our history as a nation, when it was so important to look to the opinions and capabilities of our Representatives as the present.

In the halls of Congress particularly—where, in peaceful times, there is so little which comes home to us in our social relations and individual interests, that we had almost ceased to remember that there was any other government to which we owed allegiance and duty than that of our own State—there is a battle to be fought which concerns us all at home—concerns especially the brave men who are now baring their bosoms and perilling their young lives in our defense, as much as the material result of the murderous conflict which is deluging so many fields with the best and bravest blood of our State.

Yet, there are enemies at home, more dangerous, because more insidious, than those who are now pointing their bayonets at the hearts of our sons.

There are men enough who rejoice secretly at our reverses, and saddened by advices of prosperity to our arms.

There are scheming and mousing politicians—cowardly as they are traitorous—who make no account of the sacrifice of our young braves, but count with cold-blooded satisfaction every loyal man who shoulders his musket, or perishes in battle, as a vote lost to the cause of freedom—who "kiss my lady *Peace* at home" on *calculation* as well as from an ill-disguised sympathy with the rebellion, and hold back to make an ungenerous profit of the advantages which the absence of so many loyal men is expected to give them, by getting the possession of the National Legislature, and betraying us and our armies into the hands of the public enemy.

It is to guard our absent defenders against the viles of these serpents in human shape—it is to give strength to their hands, and the hands of the administration, in the holy work of crushing out this monstrous rebellion, against republicanism and humanity—it is to preserve, undiminished, the liberties which we have inherited, and the Government which has secured them to us, that it behoves us *now*, IF *ever*—and *now* OR *never*—to do our duty at home by giving our attention to the ballot-box, and seeing that no sneaking Vallandighams should be allowed to profane the halls of Congress, and that we are represented there by brave and manly spirits, who shall have the ability and the courage to strip the mask from treason, and rebuke and chastise it from the temple dedicated by our Fathers to freedom and the Union.

We desire to say to our readers, and to all true patriots who wish well to the nation, and would defend it, if necessary, with their lives, that if they are disposed to under-estimate, or overlook, the importance of this question, it is not so with the common adversary.

The True Issue Joined.

This great nation, in the person of our beloved President, has at length taken its real antagonist by the throat. All men know that slavery is the cause, the root, the source of the treason and rebellion with which we are struggling; and all good men will shout for joy to see that the abominable thing is to be uprooted, the source of our calamities dried up, the cause of our divisions and strifes removed. That done, we shall have peace, and the constitution will become in fact, as it was intended to be, an instrument which has not in it a single clause which "can convey the idea that there can be such a thing as property in man." Yet this will be "the constitution as it is." It requires no amendment; but it did require Lincoln's proclamation to render it consistent with itself; and the nation may thank the traitors of the South for giving it this grand opportunity.

Letter from Frankstown.

FRANKSTOWN, Sept. 17, 1862.

Mr. Editor: On receiving a paper of your week before last issue, my attention, immediately on opening it, was arrested by a piece of most beautiful poetry upon the so oft-repeated question, "*Shall we know each other there?*" I, of course, was anxious to see what the Poet thought in regard to the matter, and though the whole piece was excellent, yet the concluding line finished it in every sense of that term, "We shall know each other there."

We shall know each other there. When we have stood at the grave's mouth, and heard the rumbling sound of the earth falling on the boards that concealed the coffin which held the mortal part of one we held of all on earth most dear, and we called up from Memory's deep cells, the Past, remembering the pleasant hours, days, years, perhaps, that we enjoyed together, our minds have then ran down through the vista of years, years that shall intervene between that and the Resurrection morning when the vast army of Adam's sons and daughters shall rise from their dusty beds, being roused from their (till then) unbroken slumbers by the trumpet's blast that shall proclaim the Great Day of GOD ALMIGHTY, and we asked ourselves the question, "Shall we know them there?"

Well, we shall know each other there, for all will be there in their proper persons, the identical body that they had in this world—perhaps the very features, at all events, they will be the same persons, we will be the same persons, we knew each other here, and we will not be greater fools there than we are here.

But, if so fortunate as to get to heaven, we shall not only know those whom we loved on earth, but the redeemed of every age and clime shall know each other.—James, Peter and John knew Moses and Elijah, who had been in heaven long before the disciples saw them on Mount Tabor. And when the Cloud of Glory rested on the Mount of Transfiguration, and those two men stood in shining white, the apostles exclaimed, "It is good for us to be here."

We shall know each other there. The trials of earth, the cares and perplexities of Time forgotten, perhaps; the sins of this life blotted out forever, but the intercourse of christians and of other loved ones on earth will be remembered, and when they meet in the company of Seraphs and of the white-vested Elders, they shall know each other, and as saints and angels join in one and march in splendor to the throne where sets, his brow encircled with a diadem of light, Death's Mighty Conqueror, they raise a mighty pean, till heaven's high dome rings with the harmony, and fixing their gaze on the Saviour of sinners, the Friend of earth-born man, I cannot tell when they will be, for a moment, induced to look at any other object. S.

For the Whig.

Our Congressman.

Mr. Editor: A copy of the "Blair County Whig" has just reached me, and among the many things that we notice, that is gratifying, is the nomination of Hon. S. S. BLAIR, by the Conferees of the "People's Union Party," for Congress. In a crisis like the one through which this nation is now passing, it is of the highest importance that the people should have the *best* men in our National Legislature—*tried* men, *honest* men—men who can comprehend the Nation's *wants* and the Nation's woes. Men who stand upon and maintain such principles, which alone can elevate and save this Government from a dreadful overthrow.

To the candid, thinking, unprejudiced, and devoted friends of civil and religious freedom, Mr. Blair has proved himself a man of the character referred to above.—The people of this Government are beginning to appreciate the services of men who *dare to do right*. Hence we find that they are abandoning the suicidal policy of sending good and faithful men to Congress for one or two terms, and then laying them aside. One term is indeed too long for a corrupt and time-serving politician, but a lifetime is not too long for an honest, faithful, able and principle-loving Representative, as Mr. Blair is known to be.

Has not his course in Congress been such as to represent the interests of his constituents and of his State, as well as the vital interests of this Government? In every instance he has advocated such measures as were best calculated to overturn and destroy this wicked rebellion, and to perpetuate our National existence upon principles of righteousness, justice and truth. Who has left a better and clearer record on National questions than Mr. Blair? None! His course will bear the test of the touch-stone of Time, and the scrutiny of future ages.

Voters of the 17th Congressional District! See to it that you be not beguiled by the false philosophy of an expiring Democratic party! Look at the perilous condition of our country, and ask yourselves the question: Shall we be so recreant as to cast our votes for a man *untried*, and who is *identified* with a party *called Democratic!* destitute of all those doctrines and principles which *once* rendered her respectable and influential! *She* covered the egg from which treason and rebellion were hatched, and would even now feed the "chick" with the few crumbs yet remaining.

Loyal men! look to your country's good, and arise in the power of living freemen! Labor, pray and vote for Hon. S. S. Blair, the tried and true—the representative of freedom, correct principles, and a living party!

Rally around your standard-bearer!—Prove your loyalty, by supporting a loyal party—free from the contaminations of treason, secession and rebellion. It is not sufficient to send loyal men into the army. We must have representatives in Congress who will not compromise with traitors and rebels, but who will stand by the Government as it is administered by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, even if he should disturb the equilibrium of Slavery, that "darling institution," the handmaid and creature of the Democracy. "JUNIATA."

Williamsburg, Sept. 23, 1862.

For the Blair County Whig.

FRANKSTOWN, Sept. 22, 1862.

Mr. Editor: Strange things occur in this world of ours—things which are calculated, in their very nature, to shake the faith of any community in the impartial discharge of official duty. Singular and incredible as it may seem, there seems to be a disposition in some men to take advantage of the position which they occupy, to make money, without being over-scrupulous as to the honor, honesty or decency of the means employed, and will sacrifice to accursed Mammon every principle of probity, justice and veracity, thinking at the same time, perhaps, that their proceedings will be forever undiscovered, but ere they are aware they (like the mole) will stumble into daylight, and their deeds become manifest "that they are not exactly wrought in God."

There are various things which might be the foundation of these reflections, and give rise to these thoughts. It *might* be an act of the Mayor of Boston in the Revolutionary War, letting go an imprisoned Tory for the sum of fifty dollars; it *might* be an act of a Philadelphia Sheriff telling a Britisher that for forty dollars he would open the prison doors and let him off, during the war of 1812. It may have been the proceedings of an American Captain of guard in the war with Mexico, telling a captive committed to his charge, that for twenty dollars he would let him get away; or it may have been one of the Blair County Constables demanding three dollars of a man regarded by him as a deserter during the Great American Rebellion, for not arresting him. I do not say that any of those that I have enumerated above, actually occurred, but suppose any one, or all of them had taken place, and the cause of failure on the part of the officer to perform his duty was either inability to find the person, or unwillingness to hold him, or *fear*, and after a lapse of time to go to him and demand of him, as a price for the non-performance of his (*the officer's*) duty, the sum of fifty, forty, twenty, or *three* dollars, as the case might be, and get the promise of the Tory, Britisher, Mexican or *deserter*, as the case may, or might be, of the payment of the amount as soon as he had it *coming*. Your readers, correspondents and community would be gratified to know by whose authority they do these things, and who gave them this authority; and also, what title, soubriquet, or character to apply to them as a mark of the *honor* to which they are entitled.

AN OBSERVER.

NO MORE TAMPERING WITH ENLISTMENTS.

Aiders, Abettors, and Sympathizers with Treason to be Arrested and Tried under Powers of Courts-Martial— Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus to All Traitors—Decisions of Courts-Martial to be Final, &c.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It has become necessary to call into the service not only volunteers but also portions of the militia of the states, by draft, in order to suppress the insurrection existing in the United States, and disloyal parties are not adequately restrained, by the ordinary processes of law, from hindering this measure, and from giving aid and comfort, in various ways, to the insurrection:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDERED:

First, That during the existing insurrection, and as a necessary measure for suppressing the same, that all rebels and insurgents, their agents and abettors, within the United States, and all persons discouraging volunteer enlistments, resisting the militia crafts, or guilty of disloyal practices, affording aid and comfort to the rebellion against the authority of the United States, shall be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and punishment by courts martial or military commission.

Second, That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested, or who are now or may hereafter, during the rebellion, be imprisoned in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or other place of confinement by military authority, or by the sentence of any court-martial or military commission.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Done at the City of Washington, this the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventy.

By the President,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A LIST of the killed and wounded of the Blair County Companies of the 125th Regiment, P. V.:

COMPANY A.

Killed—A. Womer, Jas. Hunter.—*Wounded*—Lieut W. F. Martin, arm; Alfred Abbott, slightly; A G Edwards, leg; Austin Crissman, shoulder; Henry Crocker, breast; Charles Huff, severely; John Isenberg, leg; Erastus Kinsel, leg and shoulder; George Orr, slightly; Geo. Vaughn, slightly; F Wolf, leg and face; Robert Kerr, slightly.

COMPANY B.

Wounded—James Geiser, slightly; David Donnelly, leg; Geo McGonigle, thigh; Milton Powel, hand; Benj. F. Wolfkill, slightly; John Teats, leg; Andrew Simons, back.

COMPANY D.

Killed—Wm. Burley, Emanuel Burley, John A. Kelley, Jos. S. McLaughlin, Isaac Markley, John A. Brown. *Missing*—John E. Davis. *Wounded*—Capt. C. R. Hostetter, seriously; Lieut. A. M. Marshall, slightly; Lieut Peter Tries, slightly; Sergeant E L Russ, seriously; John Rose, seriously; Steph. Aikens, seriously; Francis Brown seriously; John Walton, seriously; L Burley, slightly; W B Blake, slightly; S H Williamson, slightly; John Rollin, slightly.

COMPANY E.

Killed—Franklin Baker. *Wounded*—John Dunlap, hip; Adam Burge, foot; David Harklerhode, hip; Jesse Benton, arm; Wm. McGinnis, ear.

COMPANY G.

Killed—James H Gibbony. *Wounded*—Sergeant David E McCahan, leg; Jos. Reed, shoulder; John Prunkard, finger off; James Morrow, arm; James Holler, hip; James D Riddle, stomach—dead; Thomas Charles, leg; Jos G Price, foot; Bascom H Sharra, leg; D R P Johnson, shoulder; John Sanders, arm.

COMPANY K

Wm Beals, Fred Heeffler, Michael McDermott, Louis McDermott, Charles Dillon, A H Bortman, Simon Beuden, Geo Jones, Hiram McGuire, Robert Smith, Jno S Beals, Samuel McClain, Abraham Rhodes, Fred Ward, seriously; James Commoford, seriously.

Speech of the President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A large crowd assembled at the Executive Mansion to-night, on the occasion of a serenade to President Lincoln. After being cheered and called for, he appeared at an upper window, and spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you to do little more than acknowledge the courtesy you pay me, and thank you for it. I have not been distinctly informed why it is on this occasion you appear to do me this honor, though I suppose (after interruptions) it is because of my proclamation. [Cries of good, and applause.]

I was about to say, I suppose I understand it. [After laughter.] Voices, "That you do thoroughly understand it." What I did, I did after very full deliberation and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility. [Cries, good, good.] I can only trust in God, I have made no mistake. [Cries, no mistake, all right.] I shall make no attempt on this occasion to sustain what I have done or said by any comment. [Voices, that's unnecessary, we understand it.

It is now for the country and the world to pass judgment on it, and may be take action upon it. I will say nothing upon this subject. In my position I am environed with difficulties. [Cries, "That's so."] They are scarcely so great as the difficulties of those who, upon the battle-field, are endeavoring to purchase with their blood and lives the future happiness and prosperity of this country. [Applause, long and continued.] Let us never forget them. On the 14th and 17th days of this month, there have been battles bravely and skillfully and successfully fought. [Applause.] We don't yet know particulars. Let us be sure that in giving praise to particular individuals, that we do no injustice to others. I only ask you at the conclusion of the remarks, to give three hearty cheers for all good and brave officers and men who fought those successful battles.

Cheer after cheer was given, when the President bade the crowd good night and withdrew.

THE MEETING OF GOVERNORS.—We went out to Altoona on Wednesday, to see the Governors. We found twelve real live Governors, and four substitutes present. They held their sessions in secret. One of them informed us that they had unanimously resolved to sustain President Lincoln in his Freedom Proclamation.—When we left they expected others to arrive. They adjourned to Washington city, where they have gone.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A fire broke out in this place, about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night last, in the grocery store of Mr. Farrell, corner of Virginia and Allegheny streets, which consumed the building, together with all the contents. The dwelling house adjoining also took fire and was nearly burned to the ground. It was owned by Mr. Alex. Gwin, of Logan township. The family living in it saved some of their clothing and furniture, but in a damaged condition. The Good Will Fire Company was promptly on the spot with their Engine, and by their untiring exertions, no doubt, saved the adjoining properties.—What the loss is we connot say. The store was partly insured in the Lycoming company.—*Al. Trib.*

THE EMPIRE OF HEALTH—*Who Wields its Sceptre.*—Universal Empire has been the darling object of scores of despots, dynasties, from the time of the Pharaohs to that of *Napoleon le Grand*. Seas of blood have been shed to attain it, and the bones of the myriads who have been slaughtered in the pursuit of this chimera, would, if they could be collected in one mass, overtop the highest peak of the Himalayan mountains. Rome came nearest the consummation, yet even she was never, in truth, the absolute "Mistress of the World."

Yet there is a species of universal empire which *has* been attained. It is an empire not over the souls and bodies of mankind, but over their *diseases*. The conqueror who has achieved this grand result is Doctor HOLLOWAY, of London; at least we are taught to believe that he has done so by vouchers from all parts of the Christian and heathen world, which seem to be irrefutable, and which, in fact, so far as we know, have never been challenged. His Pills and Ointment are "universal remedies" in a *double sense*. They are disseminated throughout the habitable globe, and they are (so "crowds of witnesses" assure us) *universally successful*.

In this country it is quite certain that the Pills are used with the most beneficial effect in disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and that scrofula, and all the family of eruptive diseases and discharging sores, give way to the healing operation of the Ointment.

Surely the noblest of all universal empires is that which stretches its healing sceptre over the maladies of all nations!—*Day Book*

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

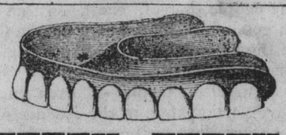
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15, 1861.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.

May 3-1—28.

Tyrone City Hotel.

THE subscriber has leased this well known first class Hotel, in the city of Tyrone, Blair county, Pa., where he is fully prepared to entertain strangers and travelers.

The public are requested to give him a trial.

ROBERT MACKLEN.

Tyrone City, June 21, 1862.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by

J. M. ALBRIGHT,

Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.

Oct. 23 '61-tf

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H KEATLEY

Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)

Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.

Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.

Nov. 22, 1861.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

THOS. E. COCHRAN, of York county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luzerne county.

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

For Congress,

Hon. S. S. BLAIR, of Hollidaysburg.

For Senate,

LOUIS W. HALL, of Blair county.

For Assembly,

R. A. McMURTRIE, of Hollidaysburg.

For County Treasurer,

JOHN A. CRAWFORD, of Hollidaysburg

For Register & Recorder,

H. A. CALDWELL, of Hollidaysburg.

For County Commissioner,

DANIEL SHOCK, Esq., of Greenfield.

For Director of the Poor,

J. S. NICODEMUS, of N. Woodberry.

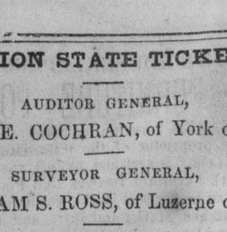
For County Surveyor,

H. C. NICODEMUS, of Martinsburg.

For County Auditor,

DAVID HENSHEY, Esq., of Antes tp.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1862.

☞ See Isaac Yingling's advertisement for Teamsters.

☞ The draft has been postponed until the 16th October.

☞ Samuel Jones, banker, of Pittsburg, and formerly a resident of this place, died on the 24th inst.

☞ Capt. W. L. Neff. of Williamsburg, is recruiting a cavalry company in Huntingdon county. Success attend him.

A MELANCHOLLY ACCIDENT.—Last evening, the cars conveying the militia home from Chambersburg, came in collision near Harrisburg, and killed eight militia men and severely injured fifty others. They were all from Philadelphia and Reading.

☞ Geo. W. Russ, Esq., returned from the late battle-field last evening, with his wounded son Calvin. He is not considered dangerously wounded. He was, however, compelled to leave Edwin, his oldest son, in the Hagerstown Hospital, recovery from his wounds being very doubtful.

THE MILITIA DISMISSED.—The enemy having been driven out of Maryland, and the danger of an invasion of Pennsylvania being over, Gov. Curtin issued orders on Monday for the discharge of the militia and they are returning to their homes as fast as possible. The Tigers got home safe.

A HOUSE BURNT.—On the 20th inst., the house in Waltersburg occupied by Mr. Christian Kephart and two other families, took fire from a bad flue, and burnt to the ground. Mr. Kephart succeeded in getting nearly all his household furniture saved. The other families lost everything. Kephart was insured.

☞ A public meeting of the citizens of Lawrenceville, held on the 20th inst., requested Lieut. J. R. Edie, one of the Arsenal officers, to leave the town, for bad conduct, and ejecting from the grounds the clergymen appointed to officiate at the funeral of those who lost their lives at the burning of the Arsenal, at Pittsburg. They denounced him very severely.

IN LUCK.—Lazarus Lowry Moore, Esq., of Taylor township, has been appointed by the Secretary of War, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain. This is a very good appointment. The Captain put on his stripes and glittering buttons, and left for his post at Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to-day. May good fortune attend him. We have seen a good many Captains, but never a better looking one.

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER IN THE HEAVENS.—On Wednesday night last, at one o'clock, the watchman at Mac's Big Rolling Mill, in this town, observed a light in the clouds which proved to be the exact shape of the American Flag on a large scale. Whilst it was passing over the town, he called two of his companions from bed to see it. They all concur in saying that the light represented the flag beautifully and brilliantly—now weaving its folds into a wreath—now stars shooting out and disappearing. We suppose that its visitation at this time in our midst is intended as a compliment to our numerous brave boys who are now on the battle-field offering up their lives in its defence, and to assure us of its final victory over the rebels.

Hon. L. W. Hall--Why he should be Elected Senator.

We think every loyal man should vote for Mr. Hall for Senate. Loyalty against disloyalty is the present issue—all other questions must be laid aside—all minor differences sunk, and every patriot must exert himself to sustain the Government in its efforts to crush treason.

Mr. Hall is a loyal man, a man for the Government, for the war. He is opposed to treason, and is for hanging its aiders and abettors without any *ifs* or *buts*. Occupying the position he does on this question, we hold it our duty to support him. We shall do this willingly and heartily. By no thought, word or deed of ours shall loyalty be discouraged, or treason abetted.

The President of the United States has issued a Proclamation calculated to strike treason to the heart. This Proclamation is opposed and denounced without stint by the opponents of Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall is for it, and for this he deserves to be elected, and his opponent, who is supported by those who are opposed to the Paoclamation, deserves to be, and will be, defeated. In our next we will show not only why Mr. Hall ought to be, but why he *will be elected*.

Attention, Teachers.

The attention of Teachers is directed to the advertisements in to-day's paper. By the way, we do not understand the reason our School Directors do not employ a larger proportion of female Teachers.—There are young, able-bodied men in our shools who might, if disposed, do honor to themselves and service to the country in the army, and, indeed, ought to be there. There are plenty of accomplished lady-teachers who would be glad to obtain employment: their brothers and fathers are battling against treason in the South, and the least favor we can do them is to allow them to earn a small pittance where it is practicable, to make some small amends for the absence of those on whom they have hitherto depended for bread. It is rumored that Teachers from other counties are rushing to Blair to avoid the "draft." Let us not leave our own fair daughters in the shade, if they are capable of fulfilling the duties required in the public school room.

The Bloody Tigers.

☞ We are indebted to our young friend Edwin G. Price for the following alphabetical roll of Co. A, 23d Regiment Penna. Militia, all citizens of this place:

OFFICERS:

Captain—John R. McFarlane.
1st Lieut.—Geo. B. Bowers.
2d " —A. Vowinkle.
1st Sergeant—E. Hammond.
2d " —Joseph Souker.
3d " —J. Graff.
4th " —Peter Bock.
5th " —George Clauss.
1st Corporal—John Dean.
2d " —H. Meintal.
3d " —C. Osterloh.
4th " —J. L. Lloyd.
Musicians, J. Starry, Fifer, W. Weighaman, Drummer.

PRIVATES.

Albright John,	Halpin Patrick,
Baldrige H M,	Harris George W,
Banks C D,	Hemphill D,
Barron D H Rev.,	Hewit B L,
Barr A D,	Hoover Samuel,
Barr Wm,	Hopkins T B,
Baum H,	Houser C,
Bell J H,	Irvin Joseph,
Berry G,	Johnston R B,
Blackburn J H,	Kline J D,
Bollinger M A,	Leisenring P S,
Bowers W,	Lemon Robt M,
Brumbaugh D S K,	Lingafelter J,
Burns J G,	Lowry G C,
Calvin Samuel,	Lytle Robert,
Clarke Samuel,	McClure John,
Closs Peter,	McMurtrie R A,
Condron James,	McGraw John G,
Condron Agnas,	McGraw Albert,
Conlow James,	Newhouse F S,
Cooper James M,	Olmes A F,
Cramer James H,	Osterloh W C,
Cramer David,	Page E S,
Crawford John A,	Price E G,
Cruse Joseph R,	Ramey Fred,
Cunningham Jerry,	Reed A C,
Dieffenbacher Jas	Robinson A,
Dixon R C,	Robison D,
Dunn Joseph,	Roeloff John,
Dysart James,	Roney Thomas,
Eaton Bird,	Rose B,
Eberman E S,	Shade J M,
Fare James,	Shoenthal M,
Fowler R F,	Smith W P,
Faxon E L,	Stouffer J,
Fox J H,	Underhill J C,
Funk James,	Widensall J,
	Young Peter.

VOLUNTEER TICKET.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

JAMES H. CRAMER, Hollidaysburg.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

THOS. B. BUCHANAN, Blair tp.

MARKETS.

CORRECTED weekly by Lloyd & Henry produce dealers and Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Sept. 26, 1862.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$5,25@5,50
Extra " "	5,00@5,25
Superfine,	4,75@5,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,10
Red " "	1,05
Rye per bushel,	60
Corn per bushel,	60
Oats per bushel,	35
Barley per bushel,	45
Potatoes per bushel,	50@62
Butter per pound,	16
Eggs per dozen,	8
Cloverseed per bushel,	3,75@4,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Flax Seed per bushel,	1,50@1,62
Hay per ton,	7,00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1862.

FLOUR--Extra,	5,75
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,27@1,30
White,	1,38@1,53
Corn,	65@70
Whisky,	34

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.

Flour—State,	$4,90@5,05
Ohio,	5,50@5,60
Southern,	5,30@5,80
Corn,	60 @ 61

MARRIED.

In Lewistown, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. O. O. McLean, Dr. W. W. WHITE, of Boalsburg, to Miss SALLIE ROSS, of Centre county.

On Tuesday, Sept. 9th, at the residence of Mrs. Bowman, Mercer, Pa., by Rev. David McKinney, D. D., assisted by Rev. J. R. Findley, of London, Pa., Rev. WM. McKINNEY, to Miss LIZZIE GLENN, daughter of the late Rev. Robt. Glenn, of Utica, Pa.

On the 18th inst., by the Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, Mr. DAVID C. LANDIS, to Miss MARTHA E. BULLOCK, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

On the 11th inst., of whooping cough and inflammation of lungs, ANNA MARY, infant daughter of Jonathan H. and Mary A. Christian, aged 2 years and 7 months.

Wanted Immediately.

50 TEAMSTERS to go to Washington City forthwith, to drive Government Teams. Wages $25 per month. Apply to the subscriber immediately at Williamsburg, Blair county, Pa.

ISAAC YINGLING.

Sept. 27, 1862.—pd.

Notice to Teachers.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to October 15th, for Teachers to take charge of NINE Schools in Huston township. An examination of applicants will take place on said date, at Rouse's School House, to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Term, 5 months. Liberal wages will be paid to good teachers. By order of the Board.

J. LINGAFELTER, President.

Sept. 27, 1862.

Notice to Teachers.

APPLICATIONS will be received up to October 3d, for EIGHT Schools in N. Woodberry township. An examination of applicants will be held by the County Superintendent, at Hoover's School House, on the above mentioned date, at 9 o'clock A. M. By order of the Board.

J. P. HOOVER, Sec'y.

Sept. 27, 1862.

COUNTY TREASURER

Mr Editor, you will please announce the name of James H. Cramer, of Hollidaysburg, as an *Independent Candidate* for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the People at the ballot box on the second Tuesday of October next.

MANY CITIZENS.

Aug. 2. 1862.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Mr Editor: You will please announce that THOS. B. BUCHANAN, of Blair township, will be a candidate for the office of Director of the Poor, at the ensuing October election.

Aug. 30. MANY CITIZENS.

Caution.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business, in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Cooper Union, N.; Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education.

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN, 1-41] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Female Medical College,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

North College Avenue

PHILADELPHIA,

(NEAR GIRARD COLLEGE.)

THE thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, October 15th, 1862, and continue five months.

The peculiar condition of our country induced the Faculty to omit the session of 1861-2. During this recess, however, neither the cause nor its friends have been idle. The Women's Hospital of Philadelphia has gone into successful operation, and this, with its daily Clinic and Dispensary, offers facilities never before possessed for the satisfactory prosecution of our objects.

The Faculty, therefore, in issuing this announcement congratulate the friends of the cause that the means so long desired and needed for obtaining familiarity with disease and practical skill in its treatment, are now in this city, for the first time, available to women engaged in the study of medicine.

The College possesses ample facilities for imparting thorough scientific instruction upon the various branches of a Medical education; the lectures and demonstrations being aided by an excellent Museum of Papier Mache models, Drawings, Natural Preparations, Microscopes and other apparatus.

Patiently, from year to year, the Corporators and Faculty of this College have prosecuted their labors amid many obstacles, sustained by the profound conviction that their object was right, and was destined to succeed; and every year's experience has but confirmed their belief that the study and practice of medicine are admirably adapted to woman's nature, that the world and the profession need her, that success awaits her when duly educated for her office, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for woman and for the race.

The Faculty are deeply impressed with the necessity of raising the general standard of Medical education, and it is their earnest desire to render those who go forth as the Alumni of this school, so thoroughly fitted for their work as to claim and receive the confidence and respect of the community and the profession.

The curriculum of study in this Institution and the requirements for graduation, are in all respects as high as those of the best Medical Schools in this country. The candidate must have been engaged in the study of medicine for three years, and must have attended in different years, two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy, and presented a Thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Professor's tickets each $10 00, making $70 the first year, and $70 the second year.—Practical Anatomy $5 each session. No fees are required for lectures after the second session. Graduation fee $25. Whole cost of two or more courses of lectures and graduation $175. Six students will be admitted annually to the lectures, on the payment of $20 per session, by making application at least thirty days before the opening of the session, accompanied by testimonials as to character, age, occupation, qualifications and want of means.

The College has been removed from 627 Arch street, and located in a building contiguous to the new Hospital. Board will be secured for such students as may request it convenient to the College.

NOW OPEN.

MAMMOTH

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

809 and 811 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

(Late Levy & Co.'s Dry Goods Store.)

GEO. J. HENKELS,

Formerly 524 Walnut St.

August 30, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS, MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

To Teachers.

APPLICATIONS for four Schools in Blair township, will be received up to Monday the 29th, inst., at which time an examination will be held in Newry.

By order of the Board,

Sept. 13, 1862. GEO. KOON, Pres't.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I hereby announce myself an Independent candidate for the office of Register & Recorder. L. H. WILLIAMS.

Hollidaysburg, Aug. 23, 1862.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents OF THE

GREAT REBELLION,

OR,

The Heroism of our Soldiers and Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price $1,25.

THE critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LATHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One-third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their names and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞ A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 to 1860. By Dr. J. Leander Bishop. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. 1. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the best and latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep. Price $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,

Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase, if they address Piano, care of Joy, Coe & Co., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O. 1—20.

NEW FIRM!

New Store!---New Goods!

AND PLENTY OF THEM!

FRANK McCOY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Hollidaysburg, Gaysport and vicinity, that they have taken the large store room on the north side of the Diamond, Hollidaysburg, where they have just opened a large and entirely new stock of

DRESS GOODS,

For the Ladies, embracing all the latest, prettiest and most fashionable patterns. Also, a complete assortment of

DOMESTIC & HOUSE-FURNISHING

GOODS,

which they deem it unnecessary to enumerate.

BOOTS & SHOES,

of every style and price for Ladies, Misses, Children, Men and Boys.

Family Flour, Groceries and Provisions, always on hand at the lowest prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest market price allowed.

Call and examine our stock and be convinced that we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment of goods in the market.

Hollidaysburg, June 7, 1862—tf.

$30. **Employment!** $100.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS WANTED, TO SELL GOODS FOR THE

ADAMS

(A NEW ENGLAND)

MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

WE will give a commission of one hundred per cent. on all goods sold by our Agents, or we will pay $30 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. For particulars address, with stamp,

CHARLES RUGGLES, Gen. Ag't.,

For the Adams Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. 17—1 30

SAMUEL J. FRIES.....STEPHEN WINTERS.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which they will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

They have also added to their stock a large supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Tools, Coal Oil Lamps, Copper Kettles, &c., &c.

Their new store is on Virginia street, nearly opposite Mann's store, in Altoona. The old shop and store is still continued on Annie street, East Ward.

They have also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and do roofing and spouting on short notice.

FRIES & WINTERS.

Altoona, April 18, 1862.

$1.00 REWARD.—Was lost on the Plank Road, between Altoona and Hollidaysburg, on Saturday afternoon, 23d inst., a package containing a white embroidered dress, white Body and Sleeves of a little child's dress. The finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner, by leaving them with

Aug. 30.pd.] LETITIA CARR, Gaysport.

ALTOONA DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &c.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. A. B. Clarke, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. Ehrenfeld, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Sembower, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. Samuel Kephart, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. John Tuigg, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——— Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. Alexander Johnson, Pastor—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at two o'clock in the afternoon.

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Mountain Lodge, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

Mountain R. A. Chapter, No. 189, A. Y. M., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., in the same room as above.

Mountain Council No. 9, A. Y. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Council, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in same room as above.

Mountain Commandery, No. 10, K. T., meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clok, P. M., in same room as above.

Altoona Lodge, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

Veranda Lodge, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

Winnebago Tribe, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

Altoona Division, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Jacob M Cherry, John W. Humes, Justices of the Peace.
John Allison, Burgess.
Town Council—A A Smith, Daniel Laughman, John Louden, Jacob Hesser, C R Hostetter, N J Mervine.
S M Woodkok, Clerk to Council.
Daniel Laughman, Borough Treasurer.
School Directors—Henry C Dern, John Shoemaker, J B Hileman, Wm Boyden, James Lowther, N A Beck.
J B Hileman, Treasurer of School Board.
Joseph K Ely, High Constable.
Joseph K Ely, Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax.
Auditors—John A Nichols, C J Mann, Alex McCormick.
Assessor—Daniel Price.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J L Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward, John B Warfel. West Ward, Michael Clabaugh. North Ward, John Shoemaker.
Inspectors—East Ward, Wm Rodamer John Hickey. West Ward, Geo W Kessler, John Bowman. North Ward, Robt Green, Alex McCormick.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia		6.50 A. M.
Eastern Way		6 50 "
Pittsburgh		6.50 "
Western Way		6.50 "
Altoona		6.50 "
Bedford		9.00 A. M.
Duncansville		9.00 "
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through		6.15 P. M.
Harrisburg	"	6.15 "
Pittsburgh	"	6.15 "
Altoona	"	6.15 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—		
Philadelphia Through		9.00 A M.
Harrisburg	"	9.00 "
Pittsburg	"	9.00 "
Western Way		"
Altoona		"
EVENING—		
Philadelphia Through		8 P. M.
Eastern Way		8. P. M.
Altoona		"

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men, and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c., &c., &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of medicines prescribed by learned Doctors. Single copies may be had of the author, C. A LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq.,

May 24—2m. Greenpoint, Long Island, N Y

Auditor's Notice.

Estate of Silas Moore, deceased.

THE Auditor appointed to distribute the balances in the hands of John Walker and Johnston Moore, Adm'rs of Silas Moore, dec'd., hereby give notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Thursday the 9th of October next, when and where all persons interested, are requested to attend, or to be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

AUG. S. LANDIS, Auditor.

Sept. 13, 1862.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, in and by the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," passed the 2d day of July, A. D., 1839, it is made the duty of the Sheriff of every County within this Commonwealth to give public notice of the General Elections, and in such notice to enumerate: 1st. The officers to be elected. 2d. Designate the places at which the election is to be held. I, SAMUEL McCAMANT, High Sheriff of the County of Blair, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said County of Blair, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER next, (being the 14th day of the month,) a General Election will be held at the several election districts established by law in the said county of Blair, at which time State and County officers are to be elected as follows, to wit:

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to represent to 17th Congressional District of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives of the United States.

ONE PERSON to represent the 20th Senatorial District of the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the said State.

ONE PERSON to represent the County of Blair in the House of Representatives of the Commonweal'h of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Treasurer of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Commissioner of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Director of the Poor of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of County Surveyor of the County of Blair.

ONE PERSON to fill the office of Auditor of the county of Blair.

In pursuance of said act I also hereby make known and give notice, that the place of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Blair, are as follows, viz:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, at the public school house in Duncansville.

That part of Blair township, in the county of Blair, lying north of the Juniata river, and bounded on the east by the main road from Hollidaysburg to Allegheny Furnace, is hereby attached to, and shall form part of, the township of Allegheny, and the qualified voters thereof shall hold their general and township elections at the place now fixed by law for holding elections in Allegheny township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Antis, at the school house on the land of John Bell, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of that part of Blair township, not included in the eighth district, and now attached to the district composed of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, at the school house number three, in the town of Newry, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Catharine, at the house of James M. Kinkead, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Frankstown, at the public school house, in the village of Frankstown.

The electors of the district composed of the town of Gaysport, at the school house in said town, where the borough elections are held.

By the act of the 27th April, A D. 1855, "the farms of James A. McCahan, and the farm on which Wm. W. Jackson now resides, late the property of Thos. Jackson, deceased, Geo. Buchanan and Thos. B. Buchanan, in Blair township, shall be attached to and form part of Gaysport election district for State and General Election purposes.

The electors of the district composed of Greenfield, at the school house number four, on the farm of David Walter, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the "East Ward of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and all that part of Blair township which lies eastward of a line commencing on the Blair Gap Run branch of the Juniata river, where the line of Allegheny and Blair townships crosses the same, down the said branch to the southwestern portion or corner of the Borough of Hollidaysburg, thence a southerly course to the summit of the hill lying back of the late residence of Jos. McCune, Esq., where the Eastern Reservoir of the Pennsylvania Canal is now made, so as to include the dwelling house, barn and other buildings of the said Late residence of Joseph McCune, Esq., at the Conrt House in the borough of Hollidaysburg.

The electors of the district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Hollidaysburg, at the Town Hall, corner of Wayne and Mulberry streets.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, at the school house at Spang's Mills, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Huston, at the public school house No. 6, near the farm of John Longnecker, in the township of Huston.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Snyder, at the school house in Tyrone city, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Tyrone at the public school house No. 2, in the said township of Tyrone.

The electors of the district composed of Woodberry township, at the house of Robert Martin, in the town of Williamsburg, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Martinsburg and the township of North Woodberry, at the school house in the borough of Martinsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Juniata, at the public school house at the cross roads, generally called "Nash's School House," in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Freedom, at the public school house in the town of Freedom.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Logan, at White Hall Hotel, near Altoona.

The electors of the district composed of the North Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the Masonic Temple.

The electors of the district composed of the East Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the public school house in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the West Ward of the borough of Altoona, at the "Altoona House."

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Tyrone, at the public school house in said borough.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "That every person excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of the United States, or of this State, or any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, or suqordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive department of this State, or United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and State Legislature and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for."

Also, that in the fourth section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1847, it is enacted that the aforesaid section shall not be construed so as to prevent any militia officer or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk, at any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment, until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

The general, special, city, incorporated district, and township elections, and all elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the inspectors and judges elected as aforesaid, and by clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

"In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector, shall not attend on the day of election, the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected a judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall adpoint an inspector in his place; and in case the person elected a judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes, shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect one of their number to fill the vacancy."

"In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act, shall neglect to attend at any election during said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the place of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties for the year."

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors, and the judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require."

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in this State one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, after residing in this State six months. Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the commissioners, unless, First, he produce a receipt for the payment within two years, of a State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence either on his own oath or affirmation or the oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof; or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of 21 and 22 years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the accounts given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such, "age" shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the persons claiming the vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided in the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election, and shall also swear that his bona fide residence in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove into the district for the purpase of voting therein.

"If any person shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this act, from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window, or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use or practice any intimidating threats, force or violence with design to influence unduly, or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting or to restrain the freedom or choice, such persons, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and be imprisoned for any time not less than one month, nor more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court, where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to a vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years."

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within this commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any wrritten or printed advertisement, challenge or invite any person to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof, he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

"If any person not by law qualified, shall fraudulently vote at any election in this commonwealth, or being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing to want of such qualifications, shall aid to procure such person to vote, the person offending, shall on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months."

"If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the Inspector two tickets folded together with the intent illegally to vote, advise and procure another so to do, he or they so offending shall on conviction be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

"If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens,) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of issuing tickets or of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding eight hundred dollars for every such offence, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 4th section of the Act aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid distrtets shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district at the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of HOLLIDAYSBURG, on the THIRD DAY AFTER the election, being for the present year, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of OCTOBER NEXT, then and there to perform the duties required by law of said Judges. Also, that where a Judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of Judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken charge of by one of the Inspectors or Clerks of the election of said district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge unable to attend.

Given under my hand at my office, in the borough of Hollidaysburg, this 17th day of Sept., A. D., 1862, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

(*God save the Commonwealth.*)

SAMUEL McCAMANT, Sheriff.

Hollidaysburg, Sept. 17, 1862.

$150 BEST PIANOS. $150

GROVESTEEN & HALE having removed to their new warerooms,

No. 478 BROADWAY,

are now prepared to offer the public a magnificent new scale full

7 Octave Rosewood Piano,

containing all improvements known in this country or Europe, over-strung bass, French grand action, harp pedal, full iron frame, for

$150 CASH,

WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS.

Rich moulding cases,

$175 to $200,

all warranted made of the best seasoned material, and to stand better than any sold for $100 or $500 by the old methods of manufacture. We invite the best judges to examine and try these new instruments, and we stand ready at all times to test them with any others manufactured in this country.

GROVESTEEN & HALE,
478 Broadway, New York.

June 7–3m.

Bank Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned, citizens of Pennsylvania, have formed an association for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount, and deposit, under the provisions of the Act entitled "A supplement to an Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent Banks," approved the first day of May, A. D. 1861, to be called

BLAIR COUNTY BANK.

To be located in the Borough of Hollidaysburg, and County of Blair, to consist of a capital of fifty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all two hundred thousand dollars.

ALEX. JOHNSTON,
JOHN G. MILES,
ESSINGTON HAMMOND,
JAMES GARDNER,
R. R. BRYAN.

Hollidaysburg, July 12, 1862—6m.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Friends & Relatives

OF THE

Brave Soldiers and Sailors.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

ALL who have friends and relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never failing friend in the hour of need,

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops.

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the Directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headaches and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentary and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however disranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores and Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his Knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflamation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf* to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

1—25

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

GEORGE KOON, Justice of the Peace, Newry, Blair county, Pa.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,

AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

DO you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use Dr. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞ Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use Dr. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get Dr. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get Dr. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address

WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL

BALLOON VIEW OF

JERUSALEM,

Covering a surface of

FORTY-FIVE SQUARE FEET OF CANVAS,

Elegantly Lithographed

AND COLORED.

Particularly adapted to the

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STUDY, or the

LIBRARY.

ALSO,

Professor Hart's

NEW BOOK,

MISTAKES OF EDUCATED MEN.

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A CHOICE COLLECTION

of the best and most interesting books for Sabbath-schools and Families that has ever been published.

We are prepared to furnish at publishers' prices any of the books of the different Societies of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and to make up *Select Libraries* of the *very best* after a careful examination of a large number from which our selections are made; thus enabling those at a distance to get good books at much less trouble and expense than if they were to send to the different cities to make their purchases.

We shall be very glad to supply Superintendents, Teachers, and all friends who are interested in the Sunday-school cause, with a new Descriptive Catalogue of some of the latest and best books published. The Catalogue will be sent free on application.

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HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862.

SIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor

In the Brick Building on Blair Street, near the Rail Road Depot.

"One Flag—One Country—Zwei Lager!"

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

THE HOUSEKEEPERS'

NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

PREPARED from an improved receipt by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, N. Y. Special Agents wanted. Address Box 1972, New York P. O. July 12, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 28, 1862–1y.

Iron and Nails!

THE subscribers having leased the PORTAGE IRON WORKS for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT,
ROUND, AND
BAR IRON,
HOOP, OVAL,
HALF OVAL,
and SHEET IRON.

ALSO—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. RICHARDS, JOY & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1–28

$40. WAGES PAID $100.

TO sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all good ssold by our Agents, or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.

Address C. RUGGLES,

June 21. Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed afflicted with Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLAN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 1–25

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used It is One Dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere than at the old office, No. 3 Division street, New York city. Book for 10 three cent stamps. 200 pages full of pictures. 1–34

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THE WHIG

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